व्यापारी-स्तर पर सम्पर्क बढ़ाना तथा उन्हें प्रोत्साहित करना।

10. सरकारी तथा व्यापारी हस्तियों का उच्चस्तरीय आदान-प्रदान।

(च) तथा (छ) यह बात सच है कि अर्थक्षम पारगमन मार्ग का अभाव द्विपक्षीय व्यापार में एक बाधा है। इस समस्या के निराकरण के लिए भारत सरकार ने विभिन्न विषयों के विशेषज्ञों के एक ऐसे — अध्ययन दल का गठन किया था जिसे ईरान और मध्य एशियाई गणराज्यों (सी० ए० आर०) का दौरा कर सी० ए० आर० के लिए संभावित पारगमन मार्गों की जांच का काम सौंपा गया था। इस दल ने यह निष्कर्ष दिया है कि कजाकिस्तान के लिए बरास्ता ईरान वाला मार्ग विश्वसीनय, तीव्र और किफायती साबित होगा।

इस दिशा में भारत, ईरान और तुर्कमेनिस्तान के बीच एक त्रिपक्षीय समझौता ज्ञापन पर हस्ताक्षर हो गए हैं।

भारत, ईरान और तुर्कमेनिस्तान के बीच होने वाले एक त्रिपक्षीय करार के लिए बातचीत चल रही है।

Violation of Rules Governing WTO by Pakistan

850. SHRI VIREN J. SHAH:
SHRI PRAMOD MAHAJAN:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether India has lodged any complaint with Pakistan regarding its discrimination in violation of the rules govering the World Trade Organisation;

(b) if so, what are the details in this regard;

(c) whether Government have approached the Government of Pakistan to grant it the most favoured-nation status trade; if so, what are the details in this regard; and

(d) what has been Pakistan Government's response in the matter raised in parts (a) and (c) above?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) to (c) Government of India has been requesting the Government of Pakistan at various levels to restore Most Favoured Nation (MFN) treatment to Indian exports. Recently the Government of India has again formally drawn the attention of the Government of Pakistan to this matter and has urged an early resolution in accordance with the obligations of Pakistan under GATT/WTO.

(d) the response of the Government of Pakistan is awaited.

Aggregate Measurement of Support for Wheat, Cotton and Rice

851. SHRI BHUPINDER SINGH MANN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) what was the Aggregate Measurement of Support (AMS) during the Uruguay Round (1986—89) for wheat, cotton and rice;

(b) what was the International Reference Price (IRP) of these crops at the time;

(c) what percentage of the AMS remained of the International Reference Price during the reference years; and

(d) the details of the negative/positive support on these crops during the reference years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) to (d) The concept of AMS used in the Uruguay Round Agreement on Agriculture is a negotiated concept designed to measure the trade distorting domestic support given to agriculture by member counties of GATT. It does not take into account a large variety of support measures for the agricultural sector. Under this concept AMS is the aggregate of product specific support and non-product specific support.

AMS on a product specific basis for wheat, cotton and rice receiving market price support during the reference period i.e. 1986-87 to 1988-89 was calculated as under by using the gap between a fixed international reference price and the applied administered price of the

agricultural product in question multiplied by the quantity of production of that agricultural product eligible to receive the administered price.

Agricultural product	Applied administered price Rs./tonne	External reference price Rs./tonne	Eligible production Million tonne	AMS (produc specific) (Rs. crores)
Wheat	1740	3540	49.98	−8988.0
Cotton	5633	17333	1.25	−1454.3
Rice	2280	3520	62.64	−7723.5

The negative product specific AMS figures arise from the fact that the support prices of these products during the reference period were lower than the reference international prices. The total non-product specific support in the case of India was estimated at Rs. 4581.4 crores during the reference period.

In view of the above facts and concept of AMS a negative figure of product specific support cannot be construed as negative support.

The details of our calculations alongwith supporting tables have already been placed in the Parliament House Library.

Promotion of Swadeshi Movement

852. SHRI RAMDAS AGARWAL: Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) what efforts have been made by the Central Government so far to promote the Swadeshi movement in the country so as to encourage swadeshi proudcts;

(b) whether Central Government propose to open/encourage Swadeshi Bhandars in other parts of the country on the lines of 'Apna Bazar' Swadeshi Bhandar opened by the Delhi Government; and

(c) if so, by when and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) Encouragement to Khadi and Village industries, handlooms and small scale industries has been the general policy of the central Government for promoting Swadeshi movement. Finance Minister has outlined the policy initiatives of the Government in this regard in his Budget Speech (1995-96). These include provision of Rs. 1000 crores by the Banking system on a consosrtium basis for the development of Khadi & Village industries; establishment of a technology and modernisation fund in the Small Industries Development Bank of India with an initial amount of Rs. 200 crores providing financial assistance to small scale units in the form of either loans or equity; formulation of a Seven Point Action Plan in consultation with Banks for improving the flow of credit to small scale sector; and the establishcment of a new North Eastern Development Bank to financie creation, expansion and modernisation of industrial enterprises and infrastructure projects in the region with an authorized capital of Rs. 500 crores.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.